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
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M. M. HARBER, Prop't.

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Mares kept at \$3 per month on grass. No responsibility for accidents or escapes, and liens retained for service on all colts.
O. H. CHENAULT,
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Steam Thrasher for Sale!

First class Thrasher with 12-horse power traction Engine and 35-hin Separator. Terms easy. In good repair.
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All kinds of Coal and Lumber at lowest market price. Liberal patron of the public respectfully requested.
We are located on Orchard street between that street and the K. C. Railroad.
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I offer for sale the residence grounds on Third street. Eighty foot front, new house with three rooms, kitchen, cellar, outbuildings, &c. All in good repair. On street car line.
25- G. W. PICKLES

THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

W. G. CHITTY, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - - - April 1, 1901.

The South has to date reported nearly eight million bales of cotton. It is a great country, and growing greater daily.

The Alliance in Kentucky is having trouble over the proposed President. Some of the Union are endorsing him while others condemn him.

Woodrow Wilson has a novel plan of holding primary elections, and it seems to work well. Congress carry the ball to the voters instead of the voters going to the polls.

Mr. SAN H. SHOUSE has been nominated for the Legislature, on the Democratic ticket, in Woodford county. Canvassers carried the poll-books over the county to the people. Mr. Shouse is satisfied with the result, but he has not heard from the other man.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Cleveland wrote a letter to friends in Indiana, in answer to an invitation to make a tariff speech, and closed with the following:

"You will not, I hope, think it amiss if I suggest the necessity of pushing with more vigor than ever the doctrine of your organization. I believe that the theories and practices which tariff reform advocates are responsible for many, if not all, of the evils which afflict our people. If there is a scarcity of tariff reform men, it is not the experiment worth trying as a remedy of leaving the money in the hands of the people and for their use which is needlessly taken from them under the pretext of necessary taxation?"

"If the farmer's lot is a hard one in his declining struggle for better returns of his toil, are the prices of his products to be improved by a policy which hampers trade in his best markets and invites the competition of dangerous rivals? Whether other means of relief may appear necessary to relieve present hardships, I believe the principle of tariff reform promises a most important aid in their eradication; and that the continued and earnest advocacy of this principle is essential to the lightening of the burdens of our countrymen. Hoping that your organization may continue to be one of great usefulness and encouragement, I am yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND."

FIFTEEN SCANDALS IN TWO YEARS.

To the untruthful remark that "no public scandal blurs the record" of the two years of Republican rule that have just closed, the New York World replies by enumerating 15 of the chief scandals. They are summarized as follows:

Scandal No. 1—Selling "protection" and excessive profits to monopolists for money used to elect a President.

Scandal No. 2—Rewarding the raiser of a corruption fund with a position in the Cabinet of a President.

Scandal No. 3—Expending the money thus procured in the open purchase of votes.

Scandal No. 4—Utter disregard of civil service reform pledges and a galaxy of disreputable appointments for creditable party service.

Scandal No. 5—Shameful administration of the great Pension Bureau for the benefit of Pension sharks.

Scandal No. 6—Prostituting the most honorable public office in the world to a purely family affair.

Scandal No. 7—The President of the United States as a gift-giver and tool of real estate boomers.

Scandal No. 8—Stealing the representation in the United States Senate of a new State.

Scandal No. 9—Creating States of mining camps for the sole purpose of retaining partisan control.

Scandal No. 10—Exiling Democratic members of the House of Representatives for the same reason.

Scandal No. 11—Usurpation of power by a Speaker to influence the passage of partisan measures.

Scandal No. 12—Disgraceful scenes and gross vulgarity in the House, the direct result of the Speaker's action.

Scandal No. 13—Making a fraudulent census for partisan advantage through a reappointment of congressional representation.

Scandal No. 14—Government officials losing public lands regardless of a very mild rebuke.

Scandal No. 15—Squandering the money of an overtaxed people to get rid of a troublesome surplus.

The World does not stop with enumerating these blunders upon the Republican record of the last two years. It gives the details, time, place, names and figures. It is a record for which the whole Republican party ought to be sorry, and it probably is, when it remembers the result of last November's elections.

"PER CAPITA."

[From the Nation.]

The old lady who got so much comfort out of "that blessed word Mesopotamia" would, if she were living in our day, get twice as much out of the phrase "per capita." Indeed, we know of no term in either the Latin or the English tongue which has relieved so much depression and excited so much hope of a better day as this one. It has increased the joys and reduced the anxieties of hundreds of thousands. When any great trouble comes on them in the shape, say, of a note to pay or a tax to bear, which they find it difficult to meet, they simply take the "per capita" view of it and all its terrors vanish.

But, on the other hand, nothing does so much to create a feeling of "shortness" in the matter of money as "per capita."

When the money of the country, for instance, has the "per capita" principle applied to it, it nearly unifies the agricultural mind. Many an honest and industrious farmer has led a prosperous and reasonably contented life, and always thought there was money enough until he heard how much money there was "per capita." He always found that when he had anything to sell, he was able to get the market price for it in cash, and when he wished to borrow, was always able to get his loan from the banker in cash if he could satisfy him that he would repay it on a day named. But as soon as he began to hear that he had only \$23 of currency "per capita," he began to feel that rain stored him in the fies. Had he been told that all the money in the

country divided among the population would give each person only \$23, he would not have minded it a bit. It would have produced no more effect on him than those arithmetical exercises which show how many \$5 gold pieces it would take to cover a 10 acre lot, or how many greenbacks it would take to paper the walls of the Capitol at Washington.

For over a year he participated in scenes of cruelty and bloodshed and became hardened in vice.

A ROBBER REPUBLIC.

He had more intellect than Mason, who was a mere stabber, and he now began to organize what he intended should be a robber republic. Nearly every ruffian in the Southwest was brought into his band. The country was sparsely settled, and by force of intrigue he got the control of the elections in many of the river counties in Mississippi and made his own men sheriffs and justices of the peace. Law-abiding people were appalled. It was impossible to do a murder or horse-theft, as the collusive officers accepted straw bail and the collusive road. Emigration was pouring into the State, but no one would be the roads that men traveled in hands to ensure safety, and yet their own negroes were stolen and themselves shot down with impunity. Murrell left this work to his subordinates and was constantly travelling, seeking new associates and making new combinations. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants and farmers, from the Tennessee line to the Gulf, were his paid agents, and it was his ambition to finally capture the State Government. But the people were finally aroused, and under the lead of Gen. Coffee, who had commanded the Tennesseeans at the battle of New Orleans, began to enforce justice by referring all cases to Judge Lynch. Eight men were taken on the race course at Panama and hung on the porch of the principal hotel as a warning, and travellers coming South on the great wide world road could see the bodies of robbers swinging from the trees, with a notice hanging from the foot telling the story of their taking off.

A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

Murrell was now known as the leader of the banditti, and the Governors of Mississippi and Alabama offered large rewards for his capture, dead or alive. These were very nearly earned in 1881. Murrell suspected that one of his agents had played him false. This agent was a lawyer, practicing in Selma, then one of the best towns in the State. Murrell met the man in the Court-house, where the court being in session. Some words were used, and Murrell pulled out the lawyer dead, mounted his horse and rode off laughing, but the alarm was given, and a large party pursued the murderer, his horse and his money. But he was not to be taken. He was once offered, but refused, and he was drawn to jail and well guarded, but by morning was gone. This aroused the people, the sheriff came near being lynched, and warrants were sworn out against Murrell in every county in the State, with accurate description of his person. These read: "Five feet six inches in height; well built; small head; with very black eyes, with a trick of closing them when talking; showy in manner and good talker."

He now began to draw his band together and they made the best headquarters in a dense canebrake in North Carolina. He wanted a partner who was a man of education and tact and not known to the authorities to take his place as an outside manager, and such a man he finally secured in his undoing.

Thoroughly disguised, he had been on a visit to Natchez and was riding North when he overtook a mounted traveller, whom he saluted and soon got into conversation with. He was a young man, spare in person, with reddish hair and a pair of resolute gray eyes. The stranger said his name was David Stewart, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He had studied for the ministry, but was compelled by poor health to abandon his intention and seek a home in the South by some strange force of sentiment, and he had come to Selma, and the more he talked the better he liked him. Suddenly from the shelter of the timber a horseman sprang into the road. His face was hidden by a shabby cap and there could be no doubt to his intentions. Pistol in hand he halted them and ordered them to dismount. Murrell recognized one of his men and gave the sign, but in an instant Stewart leveled his pistol and the robber dropped dead from his horse. "I don't like to kill a man, but I don't want him to kill me either," said the ex-preacher, coolly returning his weapon to the holster.

At once flashed through Murrell's mind that he was the man he wanted—brave, educated, a gentleman in manner, and above all poor. He at once wheeled around in the road and halted his companion. "Mr. Stewart, I am going to make a very important communication to you. I like you, and if you will join me in my enterprises I can make you a rich man and Governor of the State. I am John A. Murrell."

THE BANDIT'S HOME.

Stewart started. "What! the land pirate?"

"Yes, the land pirate, and when you know my power and resources you will believe, accept my offer." Stewart's shrewd mind at once saw the importance of his information. Fifteen thousand dollars would be paid to the man who would secure the capture of his gang, and he determined to follow the chance he had.

He agreed to follow with Murrell that night and take the matter over. Driving the dead robber's horse before them they turned off into the woods, and in a short time came to a bayou. Here Stewart, who had been named and took the horse and the name of the band and took the horse and the name of the band and took the horse and the name of the band.

Another whistle brought a skiff and two black rowers to the bank. They got in. The route was long and circuitous, and Murrell explained that they were going to his headquarters in the Muskogean canebrake. At length the boat stopped at an island on which were a number of cabins and men lounging about. Some were well dressed, but others were evidently frontier ruffians. All were well armed. Without a word Murrell led his way to a cabin larger than the others and entered. It was richly furnished, and around a long table covered with bottles of various liquors sat a dozen men. "This is Mr. Stewart, a friend of mine," said Murrell. "Any objection?" No one spoke, and for the first time Stewart felt a sense of ease. It was a fearful fear. There was Mason, Irish McCabe, Irish Harpe, Col. Burns, a half-breed highwayman and murderer, and among them a blood-thirsty giant, a giant in size, known all along the Mississippi as Congo Jack, a river pirate and assassin. Every one of these men had prices on their heads, and the dauntless Stewart figured out what a bonanza such a haul would be if he could only bring it about.

It was evident that Murrell was nervous, turning on his heel he said: "Come, Stewart," and entered another room. Here an excellent meal was eaten, and both men sat up until late in the night. Stewart agreed to Murrell's proposition, and was to start the next night for Selma. A skilled counterfeiter from the north had been lately secured by Murrell, and he intended to flood the

country with this money, but his man had got into trouble and was in jail at Selma, and Stewart's first business was to effect his release. On looking over the list of men he was to see he was surprised to note the names of some who stood high in public esteem. Murrell assured him that there was not a county in the State that some official was not in his pay or power.

Going out Stewart watched the route, but it was impossible to remember anything, so crooked and obscure was it. He was attended by a negro as servant, whom Murrell recommended as every reliable, and they had not been together two hours before he felt sure that the fellow was a spy and distrusted him. When they got to Selma the man was never away from his elbow, and it became a question of doubt how he should see Gov. Fowler without detection. He, however, retired to his room under a plea of fatigue, and about midnight slipped out the window and reached the ground. There was a party at the Governor's, and he sent in a note by a servant pleading urgent business. The outline he gave was general, but official and Benjamin Claiborne, the Attorney-General of the State, and told his story. On looking over the names of those whom Murrell had recommended him to, the Governor started. "Why, one of these men is down stairs now as my man."

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Winchester, Ky., March 27th, 1891.

BURLEY TOBACCO ITS CULTURE, CULTIVATING, ASSORTING AND HANDLING.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 28, 1891.

I have many inquiries from people not familiar with the Burley Tobacco, seeking information as to the best manner of culture, curing and handling, and I give the suggestions approved by the best successful growers of Burley tobacco.

Much depends upon beginning right in raising a crop of tobacco. Secure plenty of plants and have them early. Burn your beds sufficient to kill all the seed of weeds or grass; then dig up the soil, and pulverize every clod, removing all obstructions that may be found in the bed. The bed should be made compact by rolling or tramping with the feet.

Burley seed ought to be sown as early as possible, and the plants protected from the fly by covering the bed with cheap cotton. Burley plants are more preyed upon by insects than other varieties. A desert-spoonful of seed will sow ten feet square.

Plant early (by the 20th of May, if possible), as requires about one hundred seeds to make a bush. Lay the rows three feet six to nine inches, and set in the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches. Begin plowing and hoeing soon after planting, and the more you work tobacco, the better body it will have. If the ground is dry and the soil is neglected, the ground gets hard, and the lower leaves of the plant burn after toping.

The plant should not be allowed to flower out; top as soon as the button appears. There are several opinions as to when to top. Some say as high as twenty leaves, but we are satisfied that fourteen to sixteen leaves (in ordinary soil with a usual season) will make as many pounds and a better quality of tobacco. Keep all suckers off, that the strength of the plant may be devoted to the main crop. If the ground is dry, water the plants, and if there is no danger of frost it should stand until the second crop of suckers has been taken off; hence the necessity of early planting.

It is generally very difficult for beginners to determine when burley tobacco is ripe, and consequently a fine crop is lost. The leaves should be green, if there is no danger of frost it should stand until the second crop of suckers has been taken off; hence the necessity of early planting.

Some planters prefer housing on soil, but the best way is to house on a bed of straw or hay. The house should be a week or ten days before housing. Never use fire in curing burley tobacco, as it renders it useless for manufacturers.

Land good, and season favorable, burley grows very large, and requires more thought and labor than the heavier varieties formerly raised. The tiers in the barn should be at least three feet one above the other, so that they may not lay much, and there is the danger of horse burning. Hang the sticks in the tiers about eight inches apart.

It is a matter of importance that care should be taken in stripping and assorting a crop, as its market value depends much upon this. Every crop should be assorted into four classes; and if the crop is large, five is better. First, take off the top and bottom leaves (which are smaller and darker) are kept out of this class, and it is best to keep them separate. If the crop is sufficiently large, here you have either the four or five grades, as the size of the crop may determine. In brief, the crop is to be sorted with regard to length and color. Turn, worm-eaten, or damaged leaves should be kept out of the best grades.

Some small or imperfect stalks may not embrace all the grades described, but they can be easily decided into which grade they belong by comparison of length and color.

If several hands are engaged in stripping tobacco it is preferable that each stripper should only take off one grade of tobacco; beginning with the trash and ending with the best. The best grade of tobacco should be kept in one place, and the trash should be kept in another. In this way each stripper is only looking for one grade, and is not apt to be confused in its selection; and if he fails to pick all the leaves of his grade he will be detected by the next stripper. Do not make the hands too small; fifteen to twenty men to a large barn. The leaf hogheads should be made to weigh about one thousand pounds net, or twelve hundred if the hogheads are very large. The common grades should weigh from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds net. Burley tobacco must not be piled up, but should be sorted and piled in two or more grades in the same

way. The announcement on our next day, G. W. Goodpastor one of our most extensive farmers and stockmen, had made an assignment caused a perfect buzz. Mr. Goodpastor's liability, which are very largely security debts for others,

them out in front of the new hive so they can crawl to the entrance. If a good part of the cluster remains on the limb the queen was most likely not begotten, when a second effort must be made. Now we can readily see from this simple manipulation that all the working bees will be in a hurry to get the new hive, so if there are any finished boxes on the old hive they should be taken to the house and the unfinished boxes placed on the new hive the second or third day after the swarm was hived. The old hive will not likely need any more boxes, but the new hive will if the honey flow continues. Second swarms or more than one swarm from each old hive is not desirable and will not likely occur if the above plan is worked. But both hives will be in splendid condition by fall to winter nicely and be in good condition for the next year crop. When the honey flow ceases—which will be indicated by the white clover flora drying up and turning brown—the middle of July—in Kentucky—the surplus honey boxes should be taken off and placed in a warm dry place—where in a room where the official and Benjamin Claiborne, the Attorney-General of the State, and told his story. On looking over the names of those whom Murrell had recommended him to, the Governor started. "Why, one of these men is down stairs now as my man."

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FRANKFORT, KY., March 28, 1891.

I have many inquiries from people not familiar with the Burley Tobacco, seeking information as to the best manner of culture, curing and handling, and I give the suggestions approved by the best successful growers of Burley tobacco.

Much depends upon beginning right in raising a crop of tobacco. Secure plenty of plants and have them early. Burn your beds sufficient to kill all the seed of weeds or grass; then dig up the soil, and pulverize every clod, removing all obstructions that may be found in the bed. The bed should be made compact by rolling or tramping with the feet.

Burley seed ought to be sown as early as possible, and the plants protected from the fly by covering the bed with cheap cotton. Burley plants are more preyed upon by insects than other varieties. A desert-spoonful of seed will sow ten feet square.

Plant early (by the 20th of May, if possible), as requires about one hundred seeds to make a bush. Lay the rows three feet six to nine inches, and set in the rows eighteen to twenty-four inches. Begin plowing and hoeing soon after planting, and the more you work tobacco, the better body it will have. If the ground is dry and the soil is neglected, the ground gets hard, and the lower leaves of the plant burn after toping.

The plant should not be allowed to flower out; top as soon as the button appears. There are several opinions as to when to top. Some say as high as twenty leaves, but we are satisfied that fourteen to sixteen leaves (in ordinary soil with a usual season) will make as many pounds and a better quality of tobacco. Keep all suckers off, that the strength of the plant may be devoted to the main crop. If the ground is dry, water the plants, and if there is no danger of frost it should stand until the second crop of suckers has been taken off; hence the necessity of early planting.

It is generally very difficult for beginners to determine when burley tobacco is ripe, and consequently a fine crop is lost. The leaves should be green, if there is no danger of frost it should stand until the second crop of suckers has been taken off; hence the necessity of early planting.

Some planters prefer housing on soil, but the best way is to house on a bed of straw or hay. The house should be a week or ten days before housing. Never use fire in curing burley tobacco, as it renders it useless for manufacturers.

Land good, and season favorable, burley grows very large, and requires more thought and labor than the heavier varieties formerly raised. The tiers in the barn should be at least three feet one above the other, so that they may not lay much, and there is the danger of horse burning. Hang the sticks in the tiers about eight inches apart.

It is a matter of importance that care should be taken in stripping and assorting a crop, as its market value depends much upon this. Every crop should be assorted into four classes; and if the crop is large, five is better. First, take off the top and bottom leaves (which are smaller and darker) are kept out of this class, and it is best to keep them separate. If the crop is sufficiently large, here you have either the four or five grades, as the size of the crop may determine. In brief, the crop is to be sorted with regard to length and color. Turn, worm-eaten, or damaged leaves should be kept out of the best grades.

Some small or imperfect stalks may not embrace all the grades described, but they can be easily decided into which grade they belong by comparison of length and color.

If several hands are engaged in stripping tobacco it is preferable that each stripper should only take off one grade of tobacco; beginning with the trash and ending with the best. The best grade of tobacco should be kept in one place, and the trash should be kept in another. In this way each stripper is only looking for one grade, and is not apt to be confused in its selection; and if he fails to pick all the leaves of his grade he will be detected by the next stripper. Do not make the hands too small; fifteen to twenty men to a large barn. The leaf hogheads should be made to weigh about one thousand pounds net, or twelve hundred if the hogheads are very large. The common grades should weigh from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds net. Burley tobacco must not be piled up, but should be sorted and piled in two or more grades in the same

Without a Peer!

VORIES, SCHOOLFIELD and Co., CLOTHIERS,

HATTERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS,

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«Largest Assortment! Lowest Prices!»

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«Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Fine Shoes.»

Visit our store, examine our goods, learn our prices, and we feel assured that we can please you.

Respectfully,

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new! This

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that can be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio. Wadling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. 41-45

Our market has not been crowded for the past week and we are glad to be able to report better prices for red flax and color types of berries. Good to fine grades are as high as they have been at any time during the season. Common Nonscripts continue low.

The following quotations fairly represent the market for new barley tobacco: Trunk (Dark) or damaged tobacco \$2.00 to \$2.50. Common Lugs not color \$2.50 to \$3.00. Color Lugs \$3.00 to \$4.00. Common Lugs \$2.00 to \$2.50. Medium to Good Leaf \$3.00 to \$4.00. Good to Fine Fillers \$4.00 to \$5.00. Select Wrappery Tobacco \$5.00 to \$7.50.

NEW STABLE ON IRVINE STREET, between Second and Third.

J. R. BAILEY.

THE CLIMAX.

Wednesday, - - - April 1, 1921.

The ice factory is a certainty. See plans and specifications on fourth page of CLIMAX.

You can have ice from the Richmond factory early in May.

Mrs. E. W. Wiggins is building a residence on Fifth street.

Just think of it! 10,000 pounds of ice a day all the summer long.

The rails for the Three Forks road have come. On to Beattyville!

The Uniform Bank, Knights of Pythias, got in 28 uniforms, Monday, that cost \$55 each.

If you want a typewriter for nothing, see ad of Belford's Magazine Co. in this issue.

Some needed repairs have been made at the crossing of the K. C. and Main street.

The Garnett House has opened a bar, making eight in town and \$8,000 in the treasury.

Contractors J. C. Todd & Son have begun work on Miss Gray's house, on Collins street.

Strawberries on the Richmond market, but the price is as high as the water-works tower.

The constant cold wet weather throughout the entire month of March indicates an early spring.

Benny has opened up again, after a short suspension, occupying the Mackey store on Main street.

As the sun has crossed the equinox we may look for some beautiful weather. Let it come, we are ready.

Mr. J. D. Dykes, Second street grocer, has an electric egg lighter. You press the button, it does the rest.

Mr. J. W. Crawford has material on grounds to erect a residence on Fifth street, as soon as the weather gets a little better.

The editor of the Lexington Leader telegraphed the editor of the CLIMAX, Friday, to know "was there a lynching near Richmond Thursday?"

As John A. Murrell, the notorious robber, had a stand and several partners in Madison county, the graphic sketch of his career in today's CLIMAX, will be of local interest.

La Grippe is spreading all over the county. A number of persons in and near Richmond are suffering from it, and thousands are dying in the Northern cities.

While the authorities are having the streets put in condition out near the depot, would it not be well to look after some of the curbing and sidewalks out that way?

Observe the law card of Mr. W. R. Shackelford in today's CLIMAX. He is a well-educated and reliable young man and attends carefully to all business entrusted to him. Office same as Col. Caperton's.

Change of Stage Times.

Beginning today, the stage will leave Richmond at 1:30 p. m. and reach Irvine at 7:30. Returning, will leave Irvine at 7:30 a. m. and reach Richmond at 1:30.

Telegraph Office at the City.

Work was begun yesterday at Hotel Glyndon for the Western Union telegraph office. Four instruments and nine wires are to be put in by Saturday. Three other wires are to be added. What a glorious convenience for the public.

Killed.

Benton Munday, living on Tates Creek, in this county, was killed at Marble Creek, in Jessamine county, on Sunday night. He was shot in the breast by another colored man. The remains were brought home on Monday. No particulars.

Court Day Dinner.

The ladies of the parsonage association will have an elegant court day dinner at the Luxon building next Monday. All are cordially invited to come and help a good cause and get a first-class dinner. The attention of our country friends is especially called to this.

About Bees.

The CLIMAX contains in today's issue an article on the care of bees, by a veteran bee master, Mr. John S. Reese, of Winchester, proprietor of Highland Apiary. He is a thorough bee man, and writes gratuitously for the public good, having no ax to grind. He writes from long experience and careful and intelligent investigation of the subject.

I. O. C.

At a contest in Georgetown College, recently, John M. Stevenson was chosen to represent the college in the Interscholastic Oratorical Contest, to be held right soon. This choice the entries. Mr. Kean has already been chosen to represent Central University; C. E. Norman, State College; L. S. Wilson, Centre College; Sam Stoffer, Kentucky University. Hurrah for Kean.

Home Again.

Dr. H. R. Gibson has returned from Cumberland Gap where he has been attending his two wounded brothers, the past two or three weeks. One will get well, and the chances are favorable for the other one.

We Would Like to Know.

Why the K. C. authorities don't build a handsome passenger depot?

Why both street cars are at one end or the other of the line at the same time?

Why a certain young man across the railroad didn't go and help get the cow up?

Why the city authorities don't get some ferrisboats for certain places along Main street?

Why a certain young lady who attends M. F. L. always looks up and smiles as she passes the CLIMAX office?

Why a certain "Rob Town" groceryman signs when you mention the name of a prominent Main street groceryman?

Odd Mail Facilities.

While Mr. Henry Lyons was at Hot Springs, N. C., he received the Advocate upon the day of its publication. It was mailed here at 9 p. m. Monday and arrived at its destination Tuesday at 12:27 p. m., and the same way with Ely's issue. This is pretty good work, and rather singular when it is considered that a paper will get to a point in North Carolina two hours sooner than it can reach Perryville, Parkersville or Hubbsville, all in Boyle county.

The CLIMAX leaves Richmond Wednesday morning and arrives in New York Thursday night at 10 o'clock. It takes the same length of time to reach several post-offices in Madison county.

Ice Factory Coming.

Mr. J. M. Pickrell, of Mt. Sterling, was here on Monday, and bought the vacant lot next to the steam laundry, corner of South Fifth avenue and Heath street, for an ice factory.

The concern will be styled The Richmond Ice Manufacturing Company. Mr. C. S. Powell is interested and represents the Company.

Work on the house will begin immediately. The Rich has been selected and will be shipped right away. It is of five ton capacity.

The Ice Company, having purchased the lot from Mr. Owen McKee for \$500, has secured also the privilege of a water supply from McKee's lake. The principal supply, however, will come from the water works company.

Mr. Pickrell says that he expects to turn out ice by the 10th or 15th of May. He is an agreeable gentleman and the people of Richmond bid him welcome.

The cost of the plant is \$16,000, and that means a first-class institution in every way.

New Service on the R. N. L. & B. R. R.

Since the Louisville Southern turned the R. N. L. & B. R. R. over to the owners, the Company have operated only a local train. But have been hard at work with an extra force of men widening cuts, clearing out ditches and improving the track. On Monday, April 6th, everything will be in first-class shape, and a new schedule will be issued. Through train will leave Richmond at 6:15 a. m. with a local train at 6:30 a. m., arriving in Louisville at 10:45 a. m., being over one hour earlier than any other train arrives in Louisville. This train also makes connection at Nicholasville with C. S. train for Lexington and Cincinnati, arriving in Lexington at 7 a. m. Returning, through train will leave Louisville at 4:10 p. m., and arrive in Richmond at 1:50 p. m. This train connects at Nicholasville with C. S. train leaving Cincinnati at 4 p. m. Accommodation train leaves Versailles at 9 a. m. and connects with C. S. No. 7 at Nicholasville at 10:45, and arrives at Richmond at 12:30 p. m. Accommodation going west leaves Richmond at 3 p. m., and connects with C. S. No. 10 at Nicholasville, and returns the same day. With this service the road should secure a large patronage.

Circuit Court.

The regular March term of the Madison Circuit Court closed on last Saturday.

The Grand Jury found 95 indictments. A number of defendants were acquitted.

Madison County Fair Co., allowing game of chance, pardoned.

Squire Newby, concealed weapons, \$20 fine and 5 days in jail.

H. C. McKinney, unlawful taking of personal property, fined \$200.

J. Traynor, petit larceny, 7 months in jail.

Frank Miller, grand larceny, 1 year in the penitentiary.

J. Nolan, petit larceny, 6 months in jail.

Wm. Preston, forgery, 2 years in the penitentiary.

Alex Gibson, robbery, 5 years in the penitentiary.

Pete Nolan, horse stealing, 3 years in the penitentiary.

Moses Tribble, malicious cutting, 2 years in the penitentiary.

Howard White, robbery, 4 years in the penitentiary.

Alex Gibson, robbery, 3 years in the penitentiary.

Twelve convictions in all, during the session.

Nearly a Mob.

The negro Alex Gibson broke away from the officers Thursday morning as he was going from jail to the Court-house, and half a dozen or more shots were fired at him, which brought to the scene a large number of people. It looked for a time that the robber was entirely gone. The fact that he took such desperate chances convinced the people that he was guilty of something more serious than robbery, and such remarks as "he ought to be hung when caught," were heard in every direction. He was caught and returned to the Court-house into which the crowd rushed by the sheriff, just outside, and everything was in so much confusion that even the Judge had walked out to await the return of lawyers, officers, etc.

When the negro Gibson was brought in, shouts of "hang him!" "shoot him!" "kill him!" were set up, and it looked as if he would be lynched. Col. J. W. Caperton appeared between the prisoner and the excited people and made a characteristically cool but strong speech advising the crowd to do no wrong thing, that mobs were never justified; that the man had been tried and found guilty. He personally jostled and seized several men who were wildly excited, and succeeded in quieting an excitement that seemed at one time would result in the death of the prisoner.

Sheriff Latta then came in and scattered the crowd, and then came Judge Morton and delivered a reprimand.

Read Your Own Meter.

Few gas consumers ever look at their meter, and consequently know nothing of the amount of gas they are using until their bill is presented. It is business-like to know the amount of gas used, however small. The gas company would prefer that every consumer be familiar with the meter, so as to read it correctly. Herewith is presented an exact copy of the face or dial of the meter. It will be observed that the right or [A] dial hand turns to the right, while the middle, or [B] dial hand, turns to the left, and the left, or [C] dial hand, goes to the right. The dial on the right [A] indicates hundreds; the centre [B] thousands; the left [C] ten thousands. Thus, if the index of the hundreds [A] is at 4, the index of the thousands [B] is at 4 and 5, and the index of the ten thousands [C] between 2 and 3, the amount of the index is read 24,400 feet. Keep a record of your meter for the first of each month. Subtract the reading of the last month from the reading of the present month, and you have precisely the amount of gas burned during the month. For instance, if your meter should read 24,400 for the first day of next month, and 25,000 on the first of next month, you will have burned 600 feet. Observe that 10 revolutions of the [A] hand make 1 of the [B] hand, and 10 of the [B] hand make 1 of the [C] hand.

Don't fail to see our several columns of architectural matter, with plans and specifications, on the fourth page of today's CLIMAX.

Real Estate Transfers for March.

The transfers of Richmond lots, during the month of March, amounted to \$40,000, as shown by the "record-book" in the County Clerk's office. Among them are the following:

R. E. Turley to D. G. Biggs, \$700; S. D. Parrish to Miss Rowland, \$1,400; J. H. Powell to Mrs. Mary F. Oldham, \$800; R. L. Co., to Thos. Thorpe, \$700; J. H. Powell to C. C. Wallace, \$325; S. D. Parrish to Robert Chenault, \$300; T. E. Babin to R. B. Dillingham, \$500; W. M. Pierce to J. R. Correll, \$500.

The transfers of farms for the month amounted to \$34,000. Among them, Mr. L. Schlegel, the photographer, has bought 10 acres from Mr. W. E. Luxon; part of the Dr. Walker place, for a garden, \$15,000.

The total real estate sales for town and county, first quarter of the year, are \$275,000.

Two Robbers Caught and a Wagon Load of Stolen Goods Recovered.

Monday night, at a late hour, as officers Feeney and Berry were waiting near the ruins of Bonanza Mills, on the lookout for a man they wanted, they saw two men walking up the branch in the water carrying something bulky. They decided to watch them. The men quietly made their way between the mill ruins and the deserted old gas works, and went under the Main street viaduct. Feeney rushed to one side of Main street and Berry to the other, and each looked over down into the branch, but in vain—they could not see the men come out. Finally they ventured down and peeped under the great arch, but nobody was visible. This was simply astounding, for they had seen two men go under there, and they had not come out, and could not be seen.

Berry remained, in the nearly daylight, waiting for the men to come out. Feeney went to the street, watching up and down the branch. Capt. Feeney returned and relieved him. When daylight had nearly come, the officers went down under the arch and there found where several large arch stones had been removed for the purpose of making a large excavation made, which was easily done by simply shoveling the dirt into the branch where it washed away. The branch is fenced on both sides for 100 yards above the street, and the mill ruins and old gas works shut off the view on the lower side making a capital retreat for robbers.

Feeney and Berry were astonished to find at least a wagon load of goods, of all kinds and every description. But the robbers were gone. The officers decided to wait until night and watch again, so last night, just before the street lamps were lighted, officer Berry, deputy jailer, and the other officers, went down into the street, watching up and down the branch. Capt. Feeney returned and relieved him. When daylight had nearly come, the officers went down under the arch and there found where several large arch stones had been removed for the purpose of making a large excavation made, which was easily done by simply shoveling the dirt into the branch where it washed away. The branch is fenced on both sides for 100 yards above the street, and the mill ruins and old gas works shut off the view on the lower side making a capital retreat for robbers.

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PERSONAL.

Mr. L. R. Bordin, of Louisville, was in the city last week on business.

Mrs. A. W. Smith has returned from a visit to her parents in Louisville.

Miss Fannie Newton, of Middleborough, is visiting Miss Minnie Wagers, of this city.

Miss Mennie Crandall left Sunday for Edenburg, where she will embark in the instructing business.

"Hon." R. T. Buckley, U. S. Storekeeper, Lawrenceburg, visited friends and relatives here the past week.

Mr. J. R. Parrott, of Hinton, W. Va., who has been visiting J. E. Gott, across the railroad, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perry, of Richmond, spent from Saturday to Monday with their parents in the county.—*Nicholasville Journal.*

Mrs. Bennett and daughter, of Richmond, have been in the city several days, having some dentistry done by Dr. Galbreath.—*Transcript.*

Miss Fannie Gott, who has been visiting relatives in Richmond for the past month or so, departed for her home, Hinton, W. Va., last week.

Miss Mollie Bates went to Louisville, last week, in the interest of Mrs. Lee Mauphin's millinery store, with which Miss Bates is now connected.

Mr. K. J. Hampton, Postmaster at Winchester, spent the past week with his aunt, Mrs. H. C. Hargis, this place. He looks sick as a horse, and says he will soon have a new and handsome office.

Mrs. H. L. Perry delightfully entertained a large number of the young friends of her sisters, Miss Mayme and Maude Hart, on last Friday evening. A nice lunch and dancing were features of the evening.

Jan V. Butler, formerly of this place, who has recently been living in Richmond, passed down to Cincinnati, Tuesday, to get samples and travel for the Owens Corning Works, Owens, Michigan.

He will travel over five States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.—*Paris News.*

Mr. Butler was salesman for

